

WHOLE NO. 8456.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.
Interesting News from Europe,
China, India and Japan.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT ZURICH.

The Italian Question Referred to
an European Congress.

Special Missions from France to
England and Rome.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Reception of Minister Ward at
Pekin.

Japan Currency Question Still Un-
settled.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Steamship Nova Scotia, which left Liverpool at 11
of the 19th inst., passed Father Point at 6:30 A. M.
Friday forenoon.

British and French plenipotentiaries were being
entirely held in London, in reference, it was presumed,
to an Italian question.

Stock Exchange had been buoyant at daily in-
creasing prices. Money was easy and the supply very
plentiful.

Great Eastern continued at Holyhead. Prince Albert
died on the 17th, during the sojourn of the royal
at Banger, but the Queen did not go. It had been
said that the vessel would sail for Portland, Me., on
the 28th October, but it is semi-officially an-
nounced that the directors had not come to any decision
yet as to whether to be held on the 19th, and it was thought
that arrangements would then be made.

London Times correspondent on board springing
advice the postponement of the Atlantic trip till Friday
night, on account of the imperfect preparations and the con-
siderable delay.

Prince of Wales had commenced his college stu-
dies at Oxford.

Earl of Westmoreland is dead.

French steamer Dupplin, which conveyed
Napoleon to Holyhead to see the Great Eastern,
at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

Steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, ar-
rived at Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of the 19th.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FRANCO-
ITALIAN TREATY.—THE GENERAL CONGRESS AND
CONSTITUTION—ENGLAND FOR INDEPENDENCE
CENTRAL ITALY—VICTOR EMANUEL IN GENOA.

Paris *Moniteur* officially announces that on the 17th a
peace was signed at Zurich between France and
Italy.

According to the contemplated European Congress, the
correspondent of the *London Times* states that
representatives of eleven Powers will meet—viz. The five
Great Powers, and Sardinia, Sweden, Portugal, Na-
ples and Rome.

London *Post* says that preliminary negotiations for
peace are only going on, it being much easier to plan
than to complete the necessary preliminaries.
It is pledged to enter no Congress unless the *London*
and *Free Action of Central Italy* are previously un-
derstood. It is understood that the ques-
tion of Lombardy was left to the arbitration of the
Belgians.

Latest advices from Paris, dated the 18th inst., read
it is asserted that the second treaty of peace will
be ready to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Bel-
gium on the debt of Lombardy having reached Zurich.

London *Post* has a despatch from Paris, dat-
ed the night of the 18th, stating that three distinct
treaties will be signed at Zurich; the treaty be-
tween France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two;
the treaty between France and Prussia will be signed
on the 20th.

London *Times* of the 19th states that the terms of
which treaty are almost identical with those agreed
at Villafranca, and that peace, as one of the questions
disputed Italy and Europe, seems settled.

London *Post* says, that assuming its information to
be correct, the further proposals concerning the ques-
tion, which it is intended to submit to the approval
Congress, are of such a nature that the diplomatists
which have only hesitated up materials of fresh dis-
sent. England can and will take no part in any con-
flict of which the first principle be not the recognition
of the *Roman Empire* and *Tuscany*, no less than the
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had stormy interviews with some of the diplomats
preludes.

L'Univers complains of having to cease publishing the
circulars of Bishops, and hopes the injunction will soon be
removed.

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux would
soon visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, to press
upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

The *Monteur de la Platte* explains that the French fleet
will be sent to Morocco on account of the attitude assumed
by England toward Spain, the English fleet probably being
intended to counterbalance its operations.

The *Paris Patrie* contradicts the statement, that the Sultan
had ordered the suspension of the works on the Suez
canal, but it is nevertheless asserted that the works had
been entirely discontinued.

It is asserted that France will only recall her forces
from Rome when the form of government there renders
her presence no longer necessary.

Le Nord says, that the deputations of Parma and Tus-
cany had interviews with Napoleon on the 16th, and that
the result was satisfactory, but the details are not given.

The Paris market had been heavy, but closed
firmer with a better demand. Wheat had slightly de-
clined.

The Paris Bourse had been firm at an improvement,
but closed flat and inactive on the 18th at 95c. 75c. for
runks.

SPAIN.
The Spanish Cortes had approved the bill for increasing
the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full power
to increase the number by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain, but without
replying to the ultimatum.

A Madrid despatch of the 17th says the government had
declared to the Cortes that before the time granted to Mo-
rocco had expired, it received information that Morocco
would give the satisfaction demanded. Spain immediately
demanded from Morocco that peace shall not be dis-
turbed for the future. An immediate answer was ex-
pected from Morocco.

PRUSSIA.
The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia
were expected to have a meeting at Breslau, Oct. 22. A
grand military parade would take place.

AUSTRIA.
It was reported that the Emperor of Austria will pro-
ceed to the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet
the Emperor of Russia.

INDIA AND CHINA.
The India and China mails, from Calcutta Sept. 9, and
Hong Kong August 24, had reached England. The news is
mainly anticipated by telegraph, but the letters give ad-
ditional details.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was courteously re-
ceived at Peking. The news of his arrival at Peking was
brought to Shanghai by a Russian gunboat, but no letters
were received from him. It was reported that he would
be discharged from the end of August, and that he ex-
pected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the
following mail.

The London Times correspondent regards the reception of
Mr. Ward as a most politic stroke of the Peking Cabinet,
but it does not at all remove the treachery to the British
Minister.

The *Friend of China* says that, as the American treaty
gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices
in any difficulty with the Western Powers, Mr. Ward will
soon have an opportunity of testing the virtues of this
clause.

General Mouravieff, Governor of the Russian territories
on the river Amoor, had arrived at the Peking, and
special messengers were sent to Peking to acquaint the
Russian Minister. The Russians, apparently, had a per-
fect understanding with the Chinese.

Order was re-established at Shanghai.
Three British officers, who lost their vessels at the
Peking, had been tried by court martial and acquitted.

Later news had been received from India by the Red
Sea telegraph. The Bombay mail of September 27 reached
Aden October 6. Central India was still unsettled. The
frontier districts of Nepal were occupied by the Nepa-
lis and his followers. The Wahgys were still in insurrec-
tion, and a force was to be sent against them.

Exchange at Bombay was at 2s 4 3/4. Imports con-
tinued active, but a fall in prices were anticipated. Ex-
ports were quiet. Freight was without improvement.

The authorities at Peking are represented as ready to re-
ceive the British Minister on friendly terms. Meanwhile
the Indian government had been applied to for 15,000
troops for China, and ten regiments were under orders to
depart.

The steamer Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Pow-
hatan and Teywan at the Gulf of Pecheli.

COCHIN CHINA.
The negotiations of the French in Cochin China had made
so much progress that the French Admiral had sent a re-
inforcement of troops and gunboats to Canton.

JAPAN.
Advices from Japan state that the British Consul had
made no progress in respect to the currency question.
The trade consequently was in abeyance.

The American ship-of-war Germantown was at Japan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
THE MONEY MARKET.
London, Oct. 19, 1859.

The London *Daily News* city article says the tendency
of the stock market is still decidedly to improvement. At
one period on the 18th a fresh rise of 1/4 was obtained. A
little duller was witnessed in the afternoon by the con-
tinued action of the market on the Paris Bourse, but con-
siderable closing up higher than on the 17th. The demand
for money was moderate. In the open market 2 1/2 per
cent. was considered the nearest rate for the best bills having
three months to run. No bullion operations at the bank.

The London *Times* city article says—The confirma-
tion of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zu-
rich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mo-
rocco, and, above all, the continued abundance of capital
needed investment, caused the English funds to open
on the 18th with increased firmness, and subsequently to ex-
perience a further advance.

Consols left off steady at an improvement of a quarter.
There was an increased demand for money on the 18th,
and the rate in the open market was fully 2 1/2 per cent.
The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The Brit-
ish railway stocks were firm and advancing, but closed
with a slight reaction.

The ship Dover Castle, from Melbourne, with gold dust
to the amount of £230,000, and £100,000 in sovereigns,
was off Plymouth last night.

Consols closed on the 18th at 95 1/2 and 96 1/2 for money and
account.

American securities slow of sale, but prices unaltered.
London, Oct. 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at last night's closing prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
There was no material change in price. Holders were
offering freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.
The sales for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday footed
up 24,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and ex-
porters 4,000 bales. The only quotations furnished are
the following—New Orleans middling, 7 1/4-16d. 3/4d.
uplands do, 6 1/4-16d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.
The advices from Manchester were favorable, the mar-
ket closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEATSTAFF MARKET.
Breadstuffs were trending downward. Richardson,
Spence & Co. quote flour dull, but steady at 22s. 6d. a 27s.
per bbl. Wheat dull, with a decline of 1d. a 2d. on French
wheat. American was quoted: red, 9s. 3d. a 9s. 6d.; white,
9s. 4d. a 11s. Corn dull, with a decline of 6d. on yellow;
white, 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.
Ashes quiet. Pot, 27s. 6d.; pearl, 27s. 6d. Sugar
steady. Rice steady. Coffee quiet. Rosin steady—com-
mon 48s. 2d. Spirit of turpentine dull at 23s. 6d. a 24s.

LONDON MARKETS.
Breadstuffs were dull and unchanged in price. Sugar
firm. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 59s. 6d. a
59s. 6d. Lard quiet at 59s. 6d. a 59s. 6d.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Trial of John Brown, Charged with Con-
spiracy, Treason and Murder.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Interesting Interview Between Old
Brown and the Virginia Soldiers.

Official Reports of the Fight at
Harper's Ferry.

Sermons Yesterday on the "Irrepressible
Conflict."

THE FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 29, 1859.

The Court met at ten o'clock.
The JURY announced that he had received a note from
the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a
few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with
the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his
usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, appeared as ad-
ditional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to
the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. CUMMINS thought it due to himself to make an ex-
planatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yester-
day he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here,
and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from
the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took
time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. Counsel had been assigned to the prisoner before his own selection, who had labored zealously in his behalf, and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yesterday evening declared in open court that he had no confidence in them. No obstacle had at any time been thrown in the way of the prisoner's having a simple defence. If this was the only case of the kind before the Court he would at once grant the request, but several similar cases remain to be disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases, if possible, in justice to the prisoners and in justice to the State. The trial must therefore proceed.

Mr. HUNT remarked that yesterday the attorney for the Commonwealth produced various papers in court, which were identified, for what purpose he knew not, but presumed he should be informed; some as being in Captain Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his endorsement. He had hastily examined those papers and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentleman as-
serted that he had no objection to them, but he supposed the Court would not regard that as material under the present ruling.

Mr. HUNT (interrupting)—There is no need of argu-
ment about the matter. Designate those you wish to ob-
ject to.

Mr. HUNT—I desire to know the object of the counsel in introducing those papers.

Mr. HUNT—The papers will speak for themselves. If you will designate which of them you object to, we will go on at once.

Mr. HUNT—I object to the autobiography of Captain Brown, as having no bearing on this case.

Mr. HUNT—I withdraw it.

Mr. HUNT—I object to the letter of Gerrit Smith.

Mr. HUNT—I withdraw that too.

Mr. HUNT—I handed to the Clerk last night a list of names we wished summoned as witnesses, Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin Mills, John E. P. Dufferin and Captain Simms. I got a despatch just now informing me that Captain Simms had gone to Frederick, and would re-
turn in the first train this morning, and come on to Charlestown this afternoon. I should like to inquire whether the process had reached Captain Simms at Harper's Ferry?

Sheriff CUMMINGS replied that the officer stated that Captain Simms had gone to Frederick.

Mr. HUNT—He was here yesterday. I hope we will proceed with some other witnesses.

JOHN E. P. DUFFERIN was called, and testified that he was an officer of the Army; he was a prisoner in the hands of Captain Brown at the engine house; negotiations were going on for the release of all the prisoners before the firing commenced; about a dozen black men were there, armed with pikes, which they carried most awk-
wardly and unwillingly; during the firing they were lying about asleep, some of them having crawled under the engine; witness was close to say that from the treatment of Captain Brown he had no personal fear of him or his men during his confinement; saw one of the men shot in the engine house; he fell back exclaiming, "It's all up with me," and died in a few moments; this man, he learned, was one of Captain Brown's sons; saw another young man, who came in wounded, and commenced to vomit blood; he was also a son of Captain Brown, and was wounded whilst out with Mr. Kittmiller; the prisoner frequently complained that his men were shot down whilst carrying a flag of truce.

Mr. HUNT complained that they were going over again the same facts that were elicited, and all this was freely admitted by the prosecution.

Mr. HUNT said that he regarded it as the only feasible line of defence to prove these facts. It was the duty of counsel to show, if possible, that Captain Brown was not guilty of treason, murder or insurrection, according to the terms of this indictment. We hope to prove the absence of malicious intention.

Mr. HUNT was frank to admit that he could not but regard this course as merely calculated to waste time.

Mr. HUNT would remind the Court that the course be-
ing pursued was not only in accordance with their con-
viction of duty, but in accordance with the express com-
mands of their client.

The Court remarked that the counsel was responsible to the Court to conduct the case according to the rules of practice.

Mr. HUNT thought the language of the prosecution was calculated to impugn the honor of the counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. HUNT—Nothing of the kind was intended. It is presumed the gentleman will conduct the case in accord-
ance with their duty as counsel and their responsibility to the Court.

Mr. DUFFERIN, resumed—Heard some conversation by Captain Brown as to having it in his power to lay the town in ashes, and carrying off the women and children, but that he had refrained from so doing; heard him make no threats that he would do so; the only threat I heard from him was at the commencement of the storming of the engine house; he then said that we must all take equal shares with him—that we could no longer monopolize the places of safety; he, however, made no attempt to deprive us of the places we had taken; Brown pro-
mised safety to all descriptions of property except slave property; at the time of the assault by his men, six or seven of the men cried out for quarter;

he had heard the same man, in a conversation with Brown during the night, say him if he was committing treason against his country in resisting the marines, to which Brown replied that he was; the man then said, "I'll fight no longer;" that he thought he was merely fighting to liberate the slaves; after the attack was made on the engine house, two of Brown's men cried for quarter and laid down their arms; but after the marines burst open the door, they picked them up again and renewed the fight; after the first attack, Capt. Brown cried out to surrender, but he was not heard; witness saw him fire after-
wards; saw Copper attempt to fire twice, but the caps exploded; witness saw Brown wounded on the hip by a thrust from a sabre, and several sabre cuts on the head; when the latter wounds were given, Capt. Brown appeared to be shielding himself, with his head down, but making no resistance; the parties outside appeared to be firing as they pleased.

MAJOR MILLS, master armorer, sworn—Witness was one of the hostages of Capt. Brown, confined in the engine house; before the general firing commenced, negotia-
tions were pending for the release of the prisoners; a paper was drawn up embracing certain terms, and borne by Mr. Brua to the citizens outside; the terms were not agreed to; the last time Mr. Brua was out there was severe firing, which I suppose prevented his return; Brown's son went out with a flag of truce, and was shot; he came back wounded; the prisoner attended him and gave him water; heard Brown frequently complain that the citizens had acted in a barbarous manner; he did not appear to have any malicious feeling; he undoubtedly seemed to expect reinforcements; said it would soon be night, and he would have more assistance; his intentions were to shoot nobody unless they were carrying or using arms; "if you do, let them have it." This was while the firing was going on.

Captain Brown here asked the witness whether he saw any firing on his part which was not purely defensive.

Witness—It might be considered in that light, perhaps; the balls came into the engine house pretty thick.

Question by CUMMINGS—Did you not frequently go to the door of the engine house?

Witness—No, indeed. (Laughter.)

A general colloquy ensued between the prisoner, lying on his cot, and the witness as to the part taken by the prisoner in not unnecessarily exposing his hostages to danger. No objection was made to Brown's asking these questions in his own way, and interposing verbal explanations relative to this conduct.

The witness generally corroborated his own version of the circumstances attending the attack on the engine house, but could not testify to all the incidents that he enumerated. He did not hear him say that he surren-
dered. Witness' wife and daughter were permitted to visit him unmolested, and free verbal communication was allowed with those outside. We were treated kindly, but were compelled to stay where we did not want to be. Brown appeared anxious to effect a compromise.

SAMUEL STRIDER, sworn—This witness proceeded to de-
tail the whole circumstances of the two days, with what he saw, what he thought and what he heard. Nothing was elicited. He confirmed the statement of the other witnesses, and constantly said that he wished to make terms more for their safety than his own.

Mr. HUNT, at half past one o'clock, complained of in-
disposition from the heat of the room, and asked that the usual recess for dinner be taken.

The court then adjourned for one hour.

At half past two o'clock the court reassembled, and Mr. Griswold, taking his seat by the side of the prisoner, pre-
pared to question the witnesses, and to receive from him such suggestions in the course of the examination as he had to make.

Capt. SIMMS, commander of a volunteer company of Frederick, Md., was sworn—The report came to Frederick that seven hundred and fifty blacks and abolitionists com-
bined had seized Harper's Ferry; witness started for the Ferry with the volunteers, under com-
mand of Colonel Shriver, and was glad to find their numbers were exaggerated; after they reached there on Monday afternoon; the door of the engine house was partially open, and witness was hailed from there; two shots had been fired from there; witness was hailed and went in to meet Dufferin and others there; Capt. Brown said to witness that he had a proposition to make, to which he listened; he wanted to be allowed to go over the bridge unmolested, and then he might take him if he could; he had fought twice before, and was willing to do it again; Brown complained that his men had been shot down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce; told him that they must expect to be shot down like dogs if they took up arms in that way; Brown, said he knew what he had to undergo before he came there; he had weighed the responsibility and should not shrink from it; he said he had full possession of the town, and could have massacred all the inhabitants had he thought proper to do so, but as he had not, he considered himself entitled to some terms; Brown said he had shot no one who had not carried arms; I told him that Mayor Beckman had been killed, and that I knew he was altogether unarmed; he seemed sorry to hear of his death, and said, "I fight only those who fight me;" witness then told the prisoner he did not think any compromise could be effected; Brown said he kept the hostages for his own safety; they did not appear to fear any injury from him or his men, but only from attacks from the outside; every man had a gun, and four-fifths were under no com-
mand; the militia had been fired, but men who were interlocked were firing their guns in the air, and others at the engine house; Brown or any of his men could not have ventured outside the door of the engine house that night without being shot; saw Stephens in the hotel after he had been wounded, and chamed some young men who were endeavoring to shoot him as he lay in his bed, apparently dying; told them that if the man could stand on his feet, with a pistol in his hand, they would all jump out of the window. Capt. Simms' testimony was at great length, but little new was